The blockade runner Cyrene, just arrived from Names, ill into our hands uninjured, and several more are

A good many stragglers concealed themselves when the sebels evacuated, and have fallen into our hands.

Our Correspondence Off Charleston

United STATES STEAM TRANSPORT FULTON, OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18, 1865. This day has witnessed the pride of all our victories, not in point of sanguinary fighting, but moral effects. The city which gave birth and guided the infant steps of sable defences of nature and art, has defled repeated te of the national army and navy, has at last suc-bed to the flag she so rudely tore from the staff of sumbed to the fing she so rudely tore from the safe or Samter. There is something supremely agreeable in this sumilation, and at is but just to wish that the fallest petribution will be meted to the infamous city as a warning for all time. The beliency of our institutions murtured the rebellion in its inception, but we hope sincerely that one good example will be made, as a counterpart to the fatal magnanimity that has characterized our government, and that the mischief done by this historically make het making eith may redound asverely to her ally mischief making city may redound severely to her When we re-enact in memory the stupendous experiences that intervene the national humiliation at Sumter in 1861, and the now triumphant power of the nation of 1865, we witness an age of blood and horror; but all this is forgotten in the single fact, that Charleston s taken! We have at least the consolation, if this be a courn for human sacrifices, that the national honor has een sustained, and that the old flag to day looks transcenmore beautiful upon the wreck of Sumter than, in listless peace, it played in the breeze an unpetuity of which rested upon the generosity, the fickle overeign States.

The first of the glorious event of to-day was witessed before daybreak this morning. As we lay at our anchorage, surrounded by the blockaders, our attention was attracted by a lurid and vivid flash, for an inant illuminating the whole western horizon, disclosing in the darkness innumerable fragments flying in all directions, followed by a dense column of smoke and flame, and soon the report of a terrible explosion. The shock was decernable in the fleet. Immediately after her fires were to be seen in several parts of the city, and it was supposed that Sherman had made his appear ance in the rear of the city, or that the enemy was racuating. It was anxiously we awaited the issue of

Shortly after daylight the evacuation of Charleston was discovered by the videttes on James Island. The agreeable tidings were immediately communicated to Brigadier General Alexander Schemmelfinnig, and pre-parations were at once made for occupation. THE OCCUPATION

At ten o'clock this morning the city and fortification were possessed by a portion of General Schemmelfinnig's command from James and Morris Islands. Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Bennest, Twenty-first United States colored troops, and Colonel Ames, Third Rhode Island artillery, are said to have been the first in the city.

though the picket boats in the harbor report unusual stir at Forts Sumter and Moultre during the entire night, and the last troops are reported to have left at six A. M. In the occupation no opposition was made by the enemy, and his pickets withdrew upon the appearance of the REPORTS FROM THE CITY.

After the evacuation a large number of stragglers re mained in the city to gratify their propensity for pillage, and only withdrew, bearing their booty with them, when alosely pressed by the Union troops.

A large number of men took advantage of the hasty

departure of their decamping comrades by secreting themselves in vacated residences, and when fairly certain of their safety, made their appearance in the streets and surrendered to the first squad of Union troops they met. The stories were, as usual, disgust and thor out bly satisfied bellicose propensities.

The conflagrations which we witnessed this morning prove to have been the burning of immense quantities of otton, and the explosions were caused by the destruclatter a large quantity of powder was stored. A train was set and ignited by a rebel soldier, who remained be hind for that work. The buildings were filled with half famished inhabitants of the city, picking up rice and sorn, and it is reported they were all killed by the force of the explosion or crushed beneath the debris of the

There was but one known practical exhibition of the Moscow" devotion, and that was in the case of a deluded owner who set his house on fire and took his departure with the rearguard of the enemy. This act of harmless rage, we presume, did not materially embarrass or endanger the occupation by our forces. At daylight the rams in front of the city were blown

up; also ten thirteen-inch Blakely guns on the Wharf battery were burst. The remaining six guns were spiked and the carriages destroyed.

THE CONSITION OF CHARLESTON. That portion of the city expessed to our shells is almost

pants. The buildings were either entirely demolished er so much destroyed as to necessitate entire reconstruction. The streets are filled with rubbish, and here and there a shell or solid shot exhibits the agent of such The population remaining in the city consists entirely

of negroes and the poorer class of whites. Many of them are said to rejoice greatly in the change of administra-

Major General Gillmore left Hilton Head, S. C., in his lagboat W. W. Coit, for Bull's Bay, at one o'clock this A. M. Upon perceiving indications of the evacuation he pushed immediately up to the city and landed. Captain H. M. Bragg, of his staff, in a small boat, visited Fort Sumter and placed the national colors on the parapet. There are four columbiads and five howitzers in the fort. A rebel flag, discovered hid under a pile of rubbish, was brought off by Captain Bragg. There are a large number of gues in the works around the city and in the forts in the harbor. It is also said the approach to the city is lined with torpedoes. As yet no explosions have

Skerman, with his itinerant army, has already visited Branchville, Orangeburg, Columbia and Lexington, and continues to prosecute vigorously his journey. It is said be is determined to visit all the coast cities in his tour to

As we are about taking our departure the feet presents a magnificent variety of bunting in the shape of the national colors, insignia of command and signal flags. The gallant tars crowd the rigging and are freely venti-tating their lungs with deep inhalations and loud huzzas.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The Fight on James Island—Capture of Rebel Earthworks.

(From the Histon B-ad New South, Feb. 18.)

On Friday of last week a force of troops from the Northern district, under the command of Brigader General Schemmelfnnig, crossed over from Folly and Cole's blands and effected a longment on James Island, the scene of operations against the rebels some months ago. The force comprised infantry and artiflery. The landing was made in the morning at the lower, or southern end of the island, without effecting any opposition from the anomy. The troops having been formed in line of battle and the artiflery placed in favorable positions to shell the enemy, a body of skirmishers was sent forward to ascertain the strength and location of the rebels. They had advanced about a mile and a half when the robel pickets were discovered in a piece of woods a few yards in front of a long line of earthworks. The main column of the Union forces was now ordered to press forward and assult the outer works of the enemy's fortifications. Previous to the assult, however, the gunboat Commodore McDonough and the morter schooner Smith moved up the roton fiver and took a position on the flank of the enemy's works, and, while the troops were preparing for the amanit, shelled the enemy vigorously and egecavely. In

CHARLESTON.

CONTINUED TROW FIRST PAGE.

carly in the morning, and about ten o'clock A M a portion of the troops on James Island crossed ever to the class of the control of the troops on James Island crossed ever to the class of the control of the troops on James Island crossed ever to the class of the control of the class of the class of the control of the control of the class of the control of

were placed with the Union wounded on board the steamer Cosmopolitan and taken to Hilton Head, thence to Beasfort.

Major General Gilimore went up from Hilton Head to Beasfort.

Major General Gilimore went up from Hilton Head to Bono Inlet on Thursday night and was present during the engagement on James Island. On Saturday morning he held an interview with Admiral Dahlgren, the result which of course has not transpired.

Brigadier General Potter slao precessed to the scene of action on Thursday night, and at the present writing is where he will be likely to render valuable service.

Although the fight en James Island was not so sangulary as some other fights that have occurred on the same noil, still the result achieved is surely very satisfactory, and is made more so from the fact, that the carualties were not more numerous. The enemy's force on the island is estimated to consist of four thousand hafantry with a regular proportion of light artillery. The heavy guns mounted are of course to be considered in the estimate of the enemy's strength. The Union troops held the ground gained on Friday.

The following is a list of the casualties in the entimate of the enemy's strength. The Union troops held the ground gained on Friday.

The following is a list of the casualties in the engagement on James hisland, February 10, 1865:—

**Mirty-second Regiment United Safes Colored Troops.—

Wan, Lee, Co. P., wounded in knee; Wun. Lancaster, Co. H., left breast; C. Passon, Co. E., left wrist; John Roy, Co. C., left thigh; Geo. Walter, Co. E., hin; Lewis Smith, Co. I., abdiency; John James, Co. H., they force on the land, and the same sample, Co. G. thigh; C. L. Kidder, Co. B. foot, Geo. Rangail, Go. I., chin; Lewis Smith, Co. I., abdiency; Joseph Johnson, Co. G., hinger; Wm. Banks, Co. G., finger; Daniel Weise, Co. H., ontusion; H. Kan, Co. B., total properties of the property of the properties of th

Second Lieutenant James Nutt, Co. B, torsol bones, left foot, severely.

Nelson Clark, Co. C, left leg; Henry Price, Co. F, left leg; Edwin Hathaway, Co. A, since dead; John Thomas, Co. H, left thumb; Julius B Evans, Co. A, abdomen; J. B. Gilmore, Co. F. ankle; John Payne Co. B, flesh wound, hip; T. N. Scott, Co. C, scaips; W. H. Hogan, Co. H, left elbow; Geo. C. Wyle, Co. H, thigh, James Flich, Co. H, abdomen; G. J. Nwyck; J. Kizer, Co. C, contunion; — Harlow—total 16.

Fifty-furth New Fork—E. Ehrenghaus, Co. A, arm; V. Statzenberg, Co. E, knee and finger; J. Bashmaur, Co. C, back; John Ketchler, Co. F, leg; Geo. W. Smith, Co. B, leg; Chas. Holmes, Co. B, hand; J. Guhl, Co. D, thigh—total 7. Grand total 57.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN TOWN.

The confirmation of the news of the fall of Charleston which reached here in such good season yesterday, caused an outburst of popular excitement, joyful and patriotic, such as has not stirred our people since the early days of the rebellion, when those immense masses of human beings were to be seen jamming up our streets to bid a cheering goodby to the hosts of departing heroes to bid a cheering gooday to the nosa or departing hereby who rushed to arms for the defence of their country at the first calls from President Lincoln. Then the people huzzaed and shouted in anticipation of the victories to be won and traitors to be crushed. Now the people inbe won and traitors to be crushed. Now the people indulge in transports of joy at the good work accomplished,
the noble victories achieved, the cutadels fallen, the
rebel hosts scattered in dismay throughout their rained
land, and the unmistakable speedy wiping out of the
rebellion. That Charleston is fallen seemed to be regarded as the last infallible sign of the destruction of
the armies of Jeff. Davis. "If they cannot hold the very
heart of the rebellion," argued people, "surely they
cannot longer struggle in their vain efforts against the
power and determination of the federal government."

The news was the theme of conversation everywhere.
The national flags floated over all our hotels and public
buildings. The Custom House, City Hall and Sub-Treasury
Office displayed their large flags from the roof tops, and
the noble folds of the old banner seemed to wave
triumphantly in the breeze. Many private dwelling
houses also hoisted the Stars and Stripes in honor of the
event.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING TO BE HELD TO-DAY. A meeting of prominent citizens is called for one o'clock this afternoon, to arrange for a grand celebration of the recent victories at an early day.

Illumination in Brooklyn.

The office of the Gas Company in Remsen street, near the City Hall, was brilliantly illuminated last night, in honor of the fall of Charleston. The flags of the Court House and City Hall were also displayed in honor of the

Salute Fired at Troy.

Thoy, Feb. 21, 1865.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired here this afternoon in honor of the capture of Charleston.

Salute in Washington.

Manuator, Feb. 21, 1866.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired here to-day oner of the occupation of Charleston by our forces.

The Abolition of Slavery. THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Joint resolutions were offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. Scovel ratifying the anti-slavery amendment to the constitution. Mr. Scovel moved to make them the special order for Friday.

An animated discussion of several hours duration ensued. Messrs. Buckley, Ludlam, Chandler, Randolph and Holman spoke against immediate action. Mr. Scovel repited with much spirit and power.

The President of the Senate decided that the motion of Senator Chandler, of Morris, to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Federal Relations took precedence of Senator Scovel's motion to make the resolutions the special order for Friday.

Mr. Reeves, of Gloucester, favored immediate action.

Mr. Scovel denounced the powers which controlled this Legislature, and sought to offer a moral bribe to the United States Senate.

A large audience was present, and the discussion was the most interesting of the session.

The Legislature is to meet in public to-morrow night, in honor of the birthday of Washington. Governor Parker will preside, and C. C. Lathrop, of Burlington, is to deliver an address.

The Constitutional Amendment Ratified by Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 21, 1865.

The proposed constitutional amendment to abolish slavery was ratified by the Legislature of Wisconsin to-day.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and Departures.

Liverpoot.—Steamship China—Mrs E Wood, C A Johnson, Mr J Foretman, J Hormand, W Kennedy, J Gibson, D Dun-Jop, Capatain George Brown, Count de Givervill, Mr F Quain, Mrs P Allison, W Walker, R Schwarzenbach, W Quinn, L Williams, E Littchfield, B Hughes, Munro, Mrs E Cross, L Durfee, A Ferson, Walker, J Cook, George Adams, George Winks, Endergne Chark, Thomas Cook, Alexander Kirkland, W Ramsey, W Tomlinson, James Ballie, Mr Samuel McLean, A Compeaux, Ran, G Morrison, Captain J Boyd, S Robbins and wife, Mr R Patterson, Ira Dimock and wife, Sames Elilot and wife, A Loewood, Arueld, Mrs Troment, Lieuten-and O'Caliagun, Mr and Mrs Grist and son, Mr and Mrs Davies and child, Mr H McMaster, Mr G Lootz and wife, E Haiman, Borlaise.

Pour RO7at.—Steamship Fulton—Major W Furcell, Major Anderson, Coi R Crawford, Col Tower, Captains W K Kennedy, T W Morrison, D Phrimpton, A D Cunning, J T Mitchell, J H Onelow, Y T Starkweather, H W Johnson, A G Wilburn, H C Williamson, A C Nutl, A Vockhausen, Surgeon T A Dudley, Dr. J Lanning, Surgeon D Johnson, Assistant Surgeon W F Baird, Assistant Surgeon C G Polh, Lieuus L B Carli, A W Bruce, J H Moore, E J Cobleigh, S J Finley, J Arnold, W H Hyde, A L Bishop, M Tucknor, W B Gaither, W Fisher, Mrs M Lahoff, Mrs Marthell, Mrs E Noe, Rev H P, Forsey and Indy, Miss E Kavannaugh, Mrs Goodwin, Mrs King and servant, Mrs B Williams and child, J R Steatt and Isdy, Mrs M Alewett, Ass't Ensign J Sherdan, U S M, and P N Kobinson, Dr Zacherie, J G Chohan, J K Rimson, Capt Getty, G H Pourlana, J H Hollis, C E Chark, J W Kendall, J W Miller, R Benson, J R Shannon, W H Starkweather, J S Pugh, J A E McCarter, G J Nye, G S Cochran, G Wylds H New Lirk, H Parxinson, W B Daillen, C D Nierman, J L Russell, Chas Wilson, D Ave, L C McCleiland, P Dustin, G W Holme, K Shendy, B Grage, George A Jackson, Charlies Benson, W Kennedy, E A Hopkins, G H Hotekkies, G H Telden, H M Kingman, J B Hean, George Meyer, Isdy and tree children; A W Hodge, S Gfff, A Reppard, J Freedman, J R Clark, A S

GARRIE On Tuesday, February 21, ALICE ELEMENTS, infant enughter of Jonathan and Sarah Johette Greene, aged 7 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 406 West Forty second street, on Thursday aftermoon, at two o'clock.

McHugh. — On Tuesday, February 21, Truesa, daughter of Ellen and Patrick McHugh, of counts.

of Ellen and Patrick McHugh, of county Letting, aged 27 years.
The irlends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Stephen's church, Twenty-eighth street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

1F. r. Other Deaths See Second Pana,

CITY AFFAIRS.

THE SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION.

The City Inspector's Department Reviewed.

A Return to the Charter of 1830 Asked For.

The Remedy Not to be Found at

Hotel Reepers and Army Officers as Scavengers.

ALDERMAN KELLY ON THE STAND.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST BOOLE.

---INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS, &c.

hour, and took up the affairs of the City Inspector's De-partment. The room was well filled with spectators, who semed to take a deep interest in the affairs under inves

tified that he resided in the city of New York, and missioner of Streets; Colonel Childs is now dead; in 1860 the amount appropriated for cleaning the streets was \$160,000, and the work was done by the day; of this the amount appropriated for cleaning the streets was \$160,000, and the work was done by the day; of this amount \$158,637 68 was expended for the purpose for which it was appropriated; the amount received by the city for manure and street sweepings in that year was \$33,362 64; from the corporation yard \$1,292 94—making a total of \$34,655 58, reducing the net cost of cleaning the streets of the city to the sum of \$123,982 10; the force employed in the Street Department at that time was—the head of the department, Colonel Childs; one deputy, or commissioner; one clerk, one assistant clerk, one inspector of manure, six inspectors for the dumping grounds, sweepers, laborers, &c.; there were about one hundred and seventy miles of paved streets to clean at that time; the average number of loads of dir removed in those years was four hundred and £fty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-six; there was no special ward or district inspectors under the old régime; each police captain detailed a man in his ward to attend to that business, who was clothed with the authority of a street inspector; he reported to witness (who was deputy) every day, and all violations of the city ordinances were duly reported and punished; there were no ward street inspectors in those day; think there were no health wardens either; there might occasionally have been two inspectors on a dumping ground instead of one, but would not be certain; the amount paid to inspectors for the year 1850 was \$1,046; the average number of sweepers in 1851 for this purpose was \$180,000; the manure collected in the city that year brought \$46,468, and the actual expense of street cleaning was in the susphborhood of \$137,000; the duty of the policemen, who was appointed to act as inspectors, was to see that the streets were not obstructed, and to report any violation of the city ordinance in that regard; during the cholera season of 1856 every cart and man that could be employed was hired, which increased the expense for that year more than would have been the cap

The counsel for the City Inspector, who was present, as in fact the investigation seemed to be entirely in relation to the affairs of that department, asked the witness if he might not also abolish the city of New York?

Judge Whiting, who relieved Mr. McKeen, and who appeared in behalf of the Citizens' Association, said it mattered but little whether New York was abolished or the city of New York was abolished or whether New York was abolished or the city of New York was abolished or whether New York was abolished or whether

not. Had it existed at the time of Sodom and Gomorrah, it would have been abolished.

To the witness—You would then go back to the system in vogue under the charter of 1830? A Yes sir; we would be much better off if we did; there are numerous ways of doing the street cleaning better than it is now done; you might create any number of new departments, and appoint as many commissioners as you please, but that would only afford a wider field for peculation.

The new what the population of the city was in 1850 and 1851; tenement houses have increased very much in the upper part of the city was in 1850 and 1851; tenement houses have increased very much in the upper part of the city was in 1850 and 1851; tenement almost the same; do not think there is much difference as to the amount of dirt to be removed whether twelve families live in one house the amount of dirt that would accumulate would be greater than where they occupied separate houses; the principal increase in tenement houses is in the upper part of the city, the Eleventh and Seventeenth wards in particular; before the witness went into office and after he retired to private life he had seen mounds of dirt. The street imports the contract of the city, the Eleventh and Seventeenth wards in particular; before the witness went into office and after he retired to private life he had seen mounds of that kind ever appeared while the witness held office; the cartmen employed under witness were paid by the load; the dock cartmen had contract; the cost of cleaning the wharve was \$1,722 in 1851; the street cartmen were pad from fifteen to twenty-five centes a load, and they made very good wages; the sweepers got one doilar a day, and none but inspectors received more than that amount for one day's work; there were street inspectors before the present police system was inaugurated; their duties no, and if when the street are in a superior of the city in spector—by one of the city in spector—by one of the city in the weepers got one doilar a day, and none but inspector

was as ingersoit—tocatined a paper presented in ovidence by Judge Whiting as being in his handwriting; it
was as affidavit made by Charles D. Blies, estimating what
he would clean the streets for; the Hackley contract was
hased on this affidavit, and it was used in a suit against
the assignee of the contract; witness drew the affidavit
in the Court of Common Piens at the request of Blies.

Joseph Britton—Had the cleaning of the streets, with
two others, in 1848, at \$64,500; the contract was for five
years from its date; the contract would have been produable had the contractors not been interfered with by the
Common Council; the streets were kept clean while witness and his associates had the contract, but the Common Council took it away from them.

Cross examined—The contractors had the use of six
dumping grounds and water privileges graits; don't know
what the water privileges were worth; the contractors
had also the manure; that was worth about \$50,000 a
year; according to the contract they were to sweep the
leading thoroughfares twice each week; witness was in
the ice business at the time he took the contract; relied
on his own judgment in making the estimate; the contract was taken away on account of a political change in
the Common Council; never knew that the contract was
given as a "bone" by his political friends believe they retired from office; knew of ne violation on the part of the
contractors.

A number of other witnesses were examined, and gave

Q. Are you on speaking terms with Mr. Boole? A. No, sis. (bitterly.)
Q. To what wing of the democracy does he (Boole) belong? A. To Tammany Hall.
Counsel for City Inspector—Then we have in this city three different democratic organizations—Tammany Hall, Mozart and McKeon? A. Yes, sir; New York democracy is the proper name for the latter party.

Mr. Munger—It appears that there is but one genus, but there are three separate species? (Laughter.)
Witness—The General Committee of our party ordered the investigation of which I spoke; we held our sessions in the Comptroller's office; we found "deadheads" on the payrolls; the object of the investigation was not to secure patronage for the McKeon democracy; knew one man, who kept the finest liquor saloon in my ward, who drew pay as a street sweeper; knew another who held a position in one of the courts, and still another who was a captain in the army; did not know if they had substitutes who did the work for them; knew they would not defile their hands with a street broom.

Witness (warmly)—I know, too, that the City Inspector taxed every man in his office one month's salary to pay his lobby expenses at Albany.

Counsel for City Inspector—Do you mean to say that you know of your own personal knowledge that Mr. Boole taxed every man in his office a month's salary for lobbying purposee? A. I don't know it of my own knowledge, but I know those who paid the money.

Counsel for City Inspector—You have no right, sir, to retail your slanders before this committee, and you out the courts and the committee, and you out the courts are for the committee, and you out the courts are selected.

knowledge, but I know those who paid the money.

Counsel for City Inspector—You have no right, sir, to retail your slanders before this committee, and you ought to be sued.

Witness—You can sue me if you please.

The committee here took a recess till two o'clock.

The first witness examined was Mr. William A. Herring. He testified that he was auditor of accounts in the Comptroller's Department; was present on the 24th of December last when a payroll for \$108,000 came in from the City Inspector's Department; there was \$577 18 left in my hand after the parties were paid; of this amount \$373 26 was not necessary to meet all the demands of the payrolls; all this was returned to the bank; never to my knowledge paid any person holding an assignment of a claim from the City Inspector's Department.

Cross-examined—Think the payrolls from January to May, 1864, were paid all at one time; the amount for these four months was \$202,000; there has been no money in the Comptroller's Department applicable to street cleaning since the payment of the last roll; the injunction issued on complaint of Mr. Hecker, restraining the Comptroller from paying men employed in the City Inspector's Department was put in evidence by Mr. Whiting.

Whiting.

Cross-examination resumed—The injunction was served at the time the Comptroller was ready to say the sweepers.

Mr. Bartiett was next examined. He said he had prepared a synopsis of all the payrolls, which amounted to \$100,000.

One or two other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was unimportant, and the committee adjourned till half-past ten o'clock to-day.

CRIME IN THE METROPOLIS.

Day in March—Speech of the Prisoner— Touching Remarks of Recorder Hoff-man—How the Prisoner Took It—Sen-tence of a Noted Young English Burglar for Attempting to Shoot a Po-liceman—A Man Charged with Killing His Wife with an Aze, &c.. &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

was convicted of the murder of Harry Lazarus last week, would be sentenced yesterday morning, the court room was thronged at an early hour by persons anxious to wis ness the almost closing scene of this terrible tragedy.

A DARING TOUNG ERRGLAR ENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON.

Previous to the sentence of Friery, Mr. Hall said:—If your Honor please, in the case of the people against Charles English, who was yesterday convicted by his plea of confession of shooting officer Conolly while he was engaged in arresting him for a burglary, I move for the judgment of the Court in that case.

The prisoner was placed at the bar, and when asked by the Clerk of the court what his occupation was, replied that he was a clerk; and when asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him, he said that he would like to have it put over another day, for he had something to say to the Court. The Recorder proceeded to pass sentence as follows:—It seems by these papers, English, that you are seventeen years old, and, according to the statement of your counsel, you have been here long enough to earn the reputation of being a very bad and a very desperate young man. It is a fearful thing to think a young man, seventeen years of age, bearing your general appearance of intelligence and activity, should be arraigned at this bar for sontence upon so serious a charge as this. On the 7th of this month you were engaged in the commission of a burglary, and when the police officer, in the discharge of his duty, undertook to arrest you, you shot at him three times. It was not your fault that you did not succeed in killing him. The police of this city, in the discharge of their duty, are expose d to great risk and great danger, and the least that a bad man can do when he has violated the law is not to assail the officer of the law, in the discharge of his duty, when he seeks to arrest him. They must be protected in the discharge of their duty; and whoever commits any off-nce, or who takes the life of an officer, must expect the fullest punishment of the law. The young men, the middle aged and the old men, who see you sentenced this day for this crime, will realize not only that the punishment is certain, but severe and pricery, convicted on t

The Prisoner, who was scated beside his counsel, Messrs. Sedgwick and Stuart, then rose and stood at the bar.

Mr. Henry Vandervoort, the Clerk of the court, said:—Bernard Friery, you may somember that you have heretofore been indicted for a certain murder and felony by you done and committed. *Upon that indictment you were arraigned, and upon your arraignment pleaded not guilty, and put yourself upon the country for trial, which country has found you guilty. What have you now to say why Judgment of death should not be pronounced against you according to law?

FRIENT'S SPEECE.

Friery spoke as follows:—I went into Lazarus' place. I had no intention of harming him. I drank for three or four day, and did not know what I was doing. I was always the best of friends with him, and never had any falling out with him.

When the unfortunate man had finished his remarks Recorder Hoffman addressed him in the following words:—

THE FROMEN'S ADDRESS TO SPILLEY.

Bernard Friery, on the morning of the 3d day of January, 1866, in the presence of several witnesses, you stepped up to Henry Lazarus, said he was "a good little man, and plunged your dagger in his neck. The blade of it was about seven inches long; you drew it from the wound, wiped the blood from it with your fingers, remarked that "Harry was a good little man, but you guessed you had fixed him," and left the room. As you went out in the open air, Henry Lazarus passed into the immediate presence of his God. He had done you no harm. It was a reckless, wanton murder. It showed an uter disregard of human life, and was without the slightest justification. The only pies that could be interposed in your behalf was that you was mad drunk when you struck the blow. Your counsel did all for you that could be done, but it was in vain for them to struggle against the terrible facts, which were proven beyond the possibility of contradiction. The jusy promptly rendered a verdict or guilty of murder in the first degree, and that verdict consigns you to death upon the gallows. There

charge of the prisoner and to carry out the sentence of the court.

It is a remarkable fact that seven weeks ago Henry Lazarus, who came to an untimely death, was alive and in the enjoyment of perfect health, and seven weeks thereafter Bernard Friery, his murderer, is, to all intents and purposes, dead. There has not been a similar instance in the history of the administration of criminal justice in New York, of where a party charged with murder has been arrested, indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced with such expedition, and yet with such a strict regard for the rights of the accused. Such an example must, necessarily, have a wholesome effect upon the community, and convince the lawless portion of New York that the machinery of the courts of justice, operated by upright judges and efficient prosecuting officers, will be put in motion to punish crime.

The trial of Frank Ferris, a Fortoguese, who is indicted for the murder of his wife, Mary Ferris, by striking her on the head with an axe, was moved on by the District Attorney.

The offence is charged to have been committed at No. 31 James street, on the 9th of September last. Messrs. John H. Anthon and William F. Kintzing, Jr., counsel for the prisoners, challenged the array of jurors. Mr. Hall demurred to it, when the Court, as in the Friery case, gave judgment for the people, to which the defendant's counsel excepted.

The process of empanneling a jury was just being

Hall demurred to it, when the Court, as in the Friery case, gave judgment for the people, to which the defendant's counsel excepted.

The process of empanneling a jury was just being commenced, when the District Attorney stated he had received information of the absence of a material witness for the prosecution, without whose testimony he could not safely go to trial, and moved a continuance of the case till next week.

Mr. Anthon objected, and moved to have the prisoner discharged, which motion was denied. The Recorder ordered the case to be continued on next Monday.

MrOKRIGGE SHOPLIFIERS.

NOTORIOUS SHOPLIFIERS.

JOSEPHINE Miller and Catharine Schults, the latter a well known shoplifter, were indicted on three charges of stealing. Catharine Schultz pleaded guilty to one of the indictments, charging her with stealing fourteen cassimere yests, belonging to Albert 8. Brown, 148 Fulton street, on the 31st of December. She was remanded for

months.

Bridget Brady was tried and convicted of petty larceny, in stealing ten dollars from Christian Keizer, on the
10th of January, and sent to Blackwell's Island for six
months.

nonths.

Ann Guise pleaded guilty to an indictment for false pretences, she having procured a bottle of schnapps from John Halcom by representing that Lucilla Edwards had requested her to obtain it.

George Smith pleaded guilty to stealing an overcoat worth thirty-two dollars, from 108 East Houston street, on the 3d of January.

FEMALS ROSHERS.

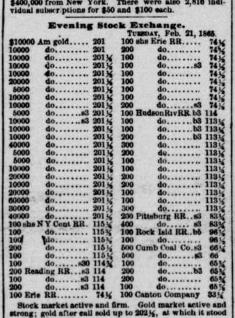
Emma Anderson and Mary Howard jointly indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to assault and battery. They were charged with assaulting Mary Smith on the Sist of January, in the room of Anderson, at No. 11 Crosby street. The complainant, on escaping found that her pocketbook, containing fifty dollars was missing. These prisoners were remanded for sentence. The Grand Jury brought in a number of bills, and resumed the discharge of their duties.

The Seven-Thirty Loans.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHIADELPHIA, Feb. 21, 1865.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan received by Jay Cooke to-day amounted to \$4,088,100. The largest subscription from the West was one for \$101,000, and the largest single Eastern subscription was one for \$400,000 from New York. There were also 2,816 individual subscriptions for \$50 and \$100 each.



Stock market active and firm. Gold market active and strong; gold after call sold up to 2023, at which it stood at close of report.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, February 21, 1865. CLEARED.

CLEARED.
Steamship Illinois, Barter, Hilton Head.
Steamship Sea Guil, Walden, Baltimore—E Bynner.
Steamship Geo Appold, Howes, Baltimore—E Bynner.
Steamship John Gibson, Bowen, Philadeiphia—W J Tayfor & Co.
Ship W Frothingham, Qualey, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.
Ship Robens, Martin, Sombrero, WI—T Dunham.
Ship Edith, Child, Fortress Moroc—C Caroli.
Rark Lochiel (Hr), Graham, Bueuos Ayres—McColl &
Prith. Prith.

Bark A C Merryman, Bachelor, Aspinwall—Dearborn Bra.

Brig Mary Margaret (Br), Fogarty, Matamoros.

Brig Aller (Br), Loud, St Johns, PR—Brett, Sen & Co.

Brig Since (Br), Higgins, Cardenas—F F Phillips.

Brig J, Polledo (Br), Flummer, Portland—Miller & Hough-

Brig J. Polledo (Br.), Fallmanr, rorsanton.

Steamship China (Br.), Anderson, Liverpool Feb II, and Queenstown 12tb. 4.25 PM, with mides and passengers, to E. Quanrd. 18th. 2 PM, passed ship Gratitude. bound into Liverpool; 13th, lat 50 57, ion 16 15, passed eteamship Canada, from Botton for Liverpool: 14th, lat 50 22, ion 25 82, passed steamship Glasgow, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Fulton (US transports, Wotton, Port Royal, Peb 18, via Charleston bar, with passengers, to US Quarter-

Steamship Fulion (US transports, Wotton, Port Royal, Feb 18, via Charleston bar, with passengers, to US Quartermaster.

Steamship Mississippi, Kennedy, Fortress Monroe, Feb 20, with miss and passengers, to US Quartermaster.

Bark Mary B Rich, Clapp, Cow Bay, 40 days, via Edgartown, with coal, to H D Brookman & Co. Nov 4, took a gale from NW, during which lost and split sails, lost boat, had decks swept, &c. and causing the vessel to leak badly; was obliged to put into Halifax for rapairs.

Brig Gardina (Fett, de Cunha, Bt Ubes, 20 days, with sugar, &c. Brig Gardina (Fett, de Cunha, Bt Ubes, 20 days, with sails, to Hagemeyer & Brum.

Brig Abby F Penno, McLesn, Eaza, 43 days, with sugar, &c. to Miller & Houghton. Has very heavy seather; was within 100 miles of Sandy Hook, and experienced a gale from NW, during which load sails, Hatterns.

Brig CO Van Horo (Br), Merriam, Cornwalls, 22 days, with potatoes, to A Smithers & Co.

Schr Aretic, Gove, Fortune Ray, 20 days, via Gloucester, with herriags, to master.

Schr Royal Aret (Br), Daridson, Cornwalks, 60 days, with potatoes, for Br. David & Co.

Schr Aretic, Gove, Fortune Ray, 50 days, via Gloucester, with herriags, to master.

Schr Royal Aret (Br), Daridson, Cornwalks, 60 days, with potatoes to F I Novins & Sons.

Schr Meiconn Houne (Br), Merriam, Gornwalks, 21 days, with potatoes to F I Novins & Sons.

Schr Merchelle, Roberts, Elizabethjort for Rosten.

Schr Houlen, Hittle, Elizabethjort for Rosten.

Schr Houlen, Hutch, Elizabethjort for Rosten.

Schr Growth, Hand, Luter.

Schr Chinn, Hutch, Luter.

Schr Honer, Alfred, Fortland.

Schr Growth & Genlavs, Hoston.

Schr Houlen, Ademic Hitterns.

Schr Houlen, Ademic House, Sonton.

Schr Houlen, Ademic Hougher, Schr Linch, Schr Houlen, Hutch, Belliam Courts.

Schr Houlen, Hutch, Belliam South Amboy tor New Haven.

Schr Houlen, Hutch, Schrift, Hoston.

Schr Houlen, Ademic House, Schrift, Hoston.

Schr Houlen, Allender, Ademic Hougers, Schr Linch, Belliam Courts, Hoston.

Schr Houlen, Hutch, Belliam Courts, South Amboy t

Wind at sunset NW.

rk Cassiterides, Ashford, from Hong Kong for NYork, ate, lat 22 S. lon 79 E. e "Arica," 50 days from New York, Dec 15, lat 40 S. lon.

8 W. Foreign Ports.
ARTWERF, Feb 8--Art Julie, Von der Plassche, NYork; 9th.,
Nick Plushing Roads 7th, Elizabeth Jenkins, Besser, York BRISTOL (Pill), Feb 10—Arr Julia, Croeby, NYork. BORDRAUX, Feb 9—Sid Jason, Boutard. NYork. BUXKOG AYRES, Dec 26—In port ship Farana, Langst York, Idg; barks J M Churchill. Leary; Maris, B d Eugene (Br), Devins, for do do; brig Richmond,

ers, for do do,
Arrat do Dec 18, Arctic, Hartridge, Boston; 19th, C J Baker, Young, NYork; 23d, Southern Belle, Benson, Hong
Kong; Flor del May, Wiswell, Montevideo; 24th, Geo Durkee.
Anderson, NYork; 25th, Geo S Brown, O Brien, do; 25th,
Kabbarne Maude, Anderson, Boston.
Bomar, Jan 13-In port ships Nicholus Curwin, Sharp,
from Calcutta, arr 4th, unc; Eureke, Hale, do.
Bomanz, Jan 25-In port brig Uncas (Br), Bartling, for
Porlland 2 days. -Passed Isle of Wight, ship Daniel Webster, ondon for NYork.

Cowrs. Feb 10—Passed Isle of Wight, ship Daniel Webster,.
Spencer, from London for NYork.
Chowarty, Feb S—Sid Barnard, Almy, Cardiff.
CARDIFF, Feb S—Sid Barnard, Almy, Cardiff.
CARDIFF, Feb S—Art Genlo, Bandieh, NYork.
CADIE, Feb 1—Art Arab, Yiana, NYork.
CALCUTTA, Jan 6—In port ships Henry Warren (Br), Arwood, for NYork: Tirrell, Morgan, for Maulmain; Richard-Husteed, Mitchell, still aground. Going down the river Jan.
6, ship Socioo, Hutchinson, for Bombay.
Art at do Jan I, Royal Sovereign, Fianer, NYork.
Went to sea from Saugor Dec 24, ships Good Hope, Miller;
Hull; Jan S, Cromwell, Crocker, Boston.
Dral, Feb 2—Art off, ship B S Kimball, Dearborn, from.
Callas for Hamburg.

Madras.

Hawost, Feb S. Sid Martha Bowker, Goodbum, Cardiff,
Hawost, Feb S. Sid John Clark, Letournau, Liverpool,
Laver, Feb S. Sid John Clark, Letournau, Liverpool,
Laversoot, Feb S.—Arr Moravian (Br), Alton, Portland,
Confederate States (a), Charleston; C D Horton, McMullasi,
81 John, MS; Jöth, City of Baltimore (a), Mirehouse, NYork;
Ith, Little Morrow, Robinson, St. John, NB;
Sid 8th, Star of the West, Perry, NYork; Island Houle,
Sanor, Manila.
Cld 4th, Engine Comp. Manila. h, Empire Queen, Moran, NYork: Marlborough, Il NYork: 10th, Annie Sherwood, Padelford, Clea-Island Light, McFee, Phila; Portlaw, Curtis, San Francisco.
Ent out 7th., Ceclia, Hudson, San Francisco; H Soule, Innett, Aden; Sth. Lydia Skollield, Skollield, Boston; Sth. Liydia Skollield, Boston; Sth. Liydia Skollield, Boston; Sth. Kulinburgh (s), Hosskell and Pennsylvania (s), Grogan, York; loth, at B Ludwig, Flanders, do; Morasian (s), ijton, Portland. Aiton, Portland. London, Peb 8—Arr Rhine, Moore, and James Cheston, Bryan, N York. Education of the Polar Star, Gorham, for N York; 10th, Rhine, Moore, and Southampton, Whitney, do; Southern Rights,

MOULMEIR, Dec 19—Arr WA Farnaworth, Thorndike, RanMONEYIDEO, Dec 17—Arr Lorely, Schenek, NYork; 19th,
Johanna Maris, Knudsen, do; 20th, Charlemagne, Bellamy,
do; 24th, Eagle, "Portland" (probably the Eagle, Parker,
from Boston); 25th, Frank, Albright, NYork,
MARANIAM, Dec 16—Arr Sallinas, Michener, NYork (and
ald 22d for Para); 23d, Pedro, Wallace, do.
FAYAL, Jan 14—In port ship Isabel, from NYork (and
men. condemned; Er brig Flying Cloud, and schr Squirrell,
to take part of the cargo of ship Isabel to Bremen,
PRINAMENCO, Jan 17—In port brig Los Hermanos (Ham),
Hermann, from NYork, arr Jan 7, unc. Bld 16th, brig Jaboata, New York.
Arr at do Jan 4, Wavelet, Osborne, New York.
Pour Praxa, about Jan 1—In port bark Petrol, Oibbs,
from Sierra Leone for Boston; brig Chloopee, for Goree, toload for Boston

load for Boston

QUERRETOWN, Feb 6—Arr Julia, Crosby, NYork; Uncle Joe,
Nichols, and R Robinson, Long, Callao; 9th, Berkshire, Post,
do; 10th, Portsmouth, Tarlton, do.
RAMGON, Dec 25—Arr Golden West, Jewett, Singapore.
Rio GRANDE, Dec 10—Arr Hendrika, Yeen, NYork; 23d,
Almuth Ukems, Wenks, do.
Rio JAMERO, Jan 8—In port steamers Washington, Marath, from NYork for Shanghae; Cotoman, Codman, from

RINGORA, Dec 10—Arr Hendrika, Veen, NYork; 23d, Almuth Ukems, Wenks, do.

RIO JARRINO, Jan 8—do.

RIO JAN 10—do.

RIURIA JAN 20—Sid St Bernard, Williams, Caldera.

RIVERA, JAN 27—Arr Eugenia, Fletcher, Roston.

RIURIA LEONE, Dec 22—Arr Coquette, Percival, NYork (and ald Jan 14th en her return).

ST VINCENT, CVI, Jan 1—in port brigs Marshall, Marshall, from Boston for Goree, to load for Boston; Potomac, Richers, from Bissau, unc.

ST HOMAS, Jan 24—Arr Warren Hallet, Smith, Gibraltar; Chiapa, Sprague, NYork.

American Ports.

PORT ROYAL, Feb 9—Arr shorts.

RICH JON 11—do.

RICH JAN 10—do.

RICH JAN 1

MISCELLANEOUS. A LLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS,

GOOD IN GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

JAMES BURDICK, Esq., OF SING SING,
suffered from gout in his right foot and great toe. He enveloped with ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER, which affected
a cure in four and twenty hours.

I certify to the above, and can recommend these Plasters
for affections of the chest and back.

WARREN J. WINSON.

SING SING, Feb. 15, 1865. A DAMANTEAN WHITE FILLING FOR SENSITIVE
Teeth; entirely painless; half expensive as gold. Dr.
LUTHER, Sr., Invenier, 54 East Twenty-second street. BUNIONS, CORNS, INGROWING NAILS, CHIL-blains, Tender Feet, &c., cured by Dr. BRIGGS, 219 Broadway, corre Knoz's. Branch office and residence 200 Broadway, corner Twenty-first street; open day and even-ing. BRIGGS Allevistor and Curative sold by druggists and sent by mail.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, &C., CURED WITH-out pain, by Dr. RICE, at \$8 Bowery, Ottzena' Rank, Rice's Annibilator cures Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Frostad Feet, &c. By mail, 50 cts. and \$1.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION. LOST-TUREDAY MORNING, BETWEEN THE LA farge House and Pifteenth street, stopping at several places on the way, a Gold Thimble. A full reward on its recovery will be paid for it at the office of the Lafarge House. L ost-From Room 127 ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK I a small Leather Value and Overcost. The value con tains valuable papers of use to no one fut the owners. Ob the rame heling returned no questions will be asked and a reward and